firing of Cannon, or by the transports of joy from the sight of land, or from the inhalation of the mixed air of the land and the ocean. The sudden death in all these cases is ~~from~~ either from the same kind of debility which ~~produces~~ disposes to sudden death in the lowest stage of typhus fever, or ~~the~~ from ~~the apoplexy~~ the same kind of apoplexy which occurs in fevers of ~~a~~ higher grade. — In short from every view that has been taken of the Scurvy it appears to be an epitome, or concentration of all the ~~forms of~~ different states of fever.

But if this disease partake of the state of a protracted typhus fever, why is it not like the jail or ship fever con-
-tagious? To this I answer that the ~~[illegible]~~

~~certain~~ matters which produce certain diseases are so changed by time, by heat, or cold, or by mixture as not to act in their ordinary way, that is they put off their property of inducing those diseases. The Vaccine matter when taken beyond the 10th or 12th day produces a cutaneous disease totally different from the vaccine disease, and which does not protect the System from the small pox. ~~From~~ the small pox and itch are sometimes not taken when persons are exposed to them in their most concentrated forms, and even bilious fevers are not always produced where ~~exh~~ Miasmatic exhalations exist ~~with~~ in the most active, or concentrated state. Chemistry furnishes us with several analogies of fluid bodies acting upon ~~in~~

solids in a weak or diluted state which have no effect upon them in a concentra-
-ted state. Thus a diluted solution of the Sulphuric Acid acts more promptly upon Iron than the same Acid in its undiluted state. From all these Analogies, it is probable the Scurvy gets off its the Contagious quality of the fastracted by plus fever ~~rowdy~~ of which it is most generally a higher grade, only because the matters excreted by it are changed beyond their power to propagate them-
-selves by Contagion.

III I infer the Scurvy to be a state of fever from the appearance of the blood drawn in it. It is dissolved, florid, & sizy, according to the state of the pulse, exactly

the Signs of fever which are found in the body after death from Scurvy. Dr Portal has added to them - Dropsy and gangrene of the brain engorgement or Congestions of blood in the lungs & kidneys - ~~and~~ Contraction of the cavity of the Vertebræ from an enlargement of its bones - compression of the medulla Spinalis - ~~an~~ enlargement & softning of the bones in ~~every~~ other parts of the body, and lastly an enlargement of the heart.

as we observe it be in fevers.

IV. I infer it from the appearances of the body after death. These are abscesses such as take place after inflammatory fevers in different parts of the body, and congestions of blood in the spleen and liver such as take place after death from bilious fevers. But these are not all.

For several years I thought I was singular in believing the survey to be a state of fever, but in looking over the appendix of Sir John Pringle's dis=cases of the British Army I find he has anticipated me in this opinion. His words are "The Survey is the effect of the slow operation of the same causes which produce the jail fever."

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ta

In all fevers, the Constituent parts of the fluids undergo some Change. In some of them, the Composition and aggregation of the Solids is likewise altered by Additions, or new proportions, or new Arrangements of the matters which Compose them. What these Changes are, the Chemists have long attempted to teach us. In the Scurvy their researches have been more numerous than in any other state of fever. Dr. Boerhaave supposed it to be the effect of the predominance of a muriatic acrimony in the ~~blood~~ blood. Dr Cullen ascribed it to the evolution of Ammonia from the fluids. Dr McBride supposed it to be induced by the Absence of fixed Air from both the fluids and Solids. All these theories have yielded

v Eg: Nerves. Sensation - heat - cold &c

to one proposed by Dr Trotter, viz that it is occasioned by the Abstraction of Oxygen from the body. This ~~opinion~~ opinion has some Advocates, but there are some difficulties attending it which are suggested by the different & opposite modes in which it is cured.

There can be no doubt of a change being induced in the Solids & fluids of the body in this disease. Perhaps it may be, from the suddenness with which its causes operate, not allowing the System time to accommodate to them - & hence the same causes do not act uniformly in inducing it.

Different remedies have been employed in this disease, and with different success. Hitherto the practice has been empirical. Physicians cure without knowing the principles upon which their medicines act, and the same remedies which cure in some cases, are ineffectual, or destroy life in others.

The Remedies in this disease should

In the Scorbutic fever which prevailed in the American Army at New Orleans in 1809 Dr McAulay bled in one case, and thereby cured his patient.

9. be accommodated to the state of the Sys=
=tem. If the pulse be tense or full,
the first remedy should be
1 Bloodletting. Be not startled at it. I
am not the author of it. Dr Donald informs
us he once cured a case of Scurvy by
bleeding where the pulse was tense. Dr Hulme
says he bled a Scorbutic patient who
complained of a pain in the breast. Dr
Jonathan Moore informed me that he drew
320 of blood from a patient ill with the
Scurvy on his Voyage from India &
with the happiest effects. I have three times used
this remedy in our hospital in the Scur=
=vy once in 1804 and again in 1812 and in 1814 &
in all of them with success. ~~The pulse~~
~~was tense, and the blood dizy in both~~
~~all of~~

V3 A solution of two Ounces of Nitre in a Quart of Vinegar has been much com=mended in this Disease. It is proba=ble it has been only in the active state of it in which ~~the~~ the two former remedies have been found useful.

~~there~~ ~~the~~ ~~two~~ In the second case I ~~cases. One of which was~~ bled twice, and in the third three or four times. The pulse was tense, and the blood size in all these cases. ~~In the Scorbutic fever which prevailed~~ It is strange there should ever have been any delay, or hesitation in the use of this remedy in the Scurvy. ~~There~~ The activity of the pulse in many cases, the frequency of haemorrhages, the large size of the ~~liver~~ Spleen after death, and other signs of congestion & inflamn. in other parts of the body, and the hurtful effects of the Bark which has ~~often~~ sometimes been prescribed in it, ~~all~~ should have taught us long ago the safety and advantages of this remedy.

2 Gentle purges, and low diet. These were employed in the cases in the Pennsylvania hospital which I have mentioned, and with the same ~~fa~~ advantage as in any other fever of great arterial action. V

In a languid state of the pulse the remedies which have been generally successful ~~have~~ are

1 A diet consisting of fresh vegetables, and particularly such as abound with an acid, such as Oranges, Lemonds, and fermented Cabbage commonly called Sour Crout. the late Capt: Decatur of this city cured the Scurvy on board of a national ship during the ~~revolution~~ late french war with the United States, by giving ~~them~~ the pessons affected with it four ~~raw~~ raw potatoes pared, and cut into small peices every day. The only man who died on board his ship ~~with the~~ with the disease, was One who refused to make use of this remedy. It is commended by Dr Blane. I should suppose all those ~~2 Two Drams of brite~~ vegetable

substances acted exclusively in altering the aggregation of the fluids and solids of the body, did we not read of cures being as promptly made

2 by porter and the Elixir vitriol, and now and then by Bark taken in liberal quantities, also

3 by cordial and stimulating passions. It has been cured suddenly by the sight of land, & an interview with friends from whom they had long been seperated. Even the trumpet of a battle, and the joy which have succeeded a naval Victory in a British Ship of War.

Perhaps the Disease was in different states, when these dissimilar remedies produce these different effects. It is possible

the blood vessels required filling when vegeta=
=bles alone cured it, and that they only
required to be toned when ~~the best~~ porter,
Elixir of Vitriol and Bark were employed
with success. Or perhaps the efficacy of
the vegetables may depend upon the
feebleness and mildness of the Acid con=
=tained in the vegetables being more accom=
=modated to the excitability of the System,
than more active stimulants, or perhaps
they act according ~~to Dr Scotts~~ wholly by sup=
=plying the System with its natural, and
necessary portion of Oxygen.

The following means have
been found useful in preventing the
Scurvy.

1 Acids such as Oranges, lemons, sour crout, and a pleasant sour aliment called sowens made by evaporating the water in which Oatmeal, has fermented.

2 The daily use of fermented liquors par-ticularly Cyders porter, ale & spruce beer.

3 the liberal use of Sugar in Diet. ~~as a~~ a diet consisting exclusively of Sugar in one instance, and of Molasses in another, have preserved Sailors for many months from the Scurvy in Circumstances that exposed to them to it.

4 Tea and Coffee as a part of Diet. Capt: Cossect in the history of his voyages in the Indies, tells us he saw no Scurvy where these Articles were used in Diet. The Scurvy rarely attacks our American Sailors on their return

V of Calcutta recommends of mode of preparing salt meat for the table which renders it ~~is~~ both pleasant and antiscorbutic. It is to cut into slices, and wash them in fresh water, and afterwards to ~~p~~ interpose them between layers of Tamarinds for a few days.

(t) from ~~India~~ China, from the more plentiful use of fresh tea on thier homeward ~~passages~~ than ~~thier~~ ~~two~~ Outward passages.

5 The use of bread, instead of biscuit.

6 The use of animal food previously seperated from the bone before it is salted. In this way the flesh is kept from being tainted by the bone, which from not partaking of the antiseptic quality of the salt is disposed to become putrid, and thus to ~~taint~~ diffuse a putrid humour upon the contiguous flesh. This mode of preserving flesh is recommended by Capt: Forrest. Dr Hunter

To these preventives should be added cleanliness, flannel worn next to the

Skin, sleeping in an open & high situation, cheerfulness, ~~and~~ the occasional use of Bark, and above all avoiding all its ~~co~~ remote and exciting causes. —

us

Of the Hydrophobic State of fever.

You will find an account of this state of fever in Dr Aikin's excellent treatise upon fevers. It occurred in two cases of the yellow fever in the year 1793. I saw a case of it in the autumn of 1809 in a young gentleman of this city. He had long been afflicted with the nervous and phrenitic predispositions. His disease suddenly assumed ~~with some marks of symptoms of disorganization~~, all the symptoms of Hydrophobia except the dread of water which is frequently absent in it. His ~~blood~~ pulse was active. I bled, purged, and blistered him, and thus cured him in a few days.

V Webfer describes an epidemic fever in Germany brought on by bad grain in which Convulsions were a general Symptom.

The Amenorhagic State of fever will be noticed when we come to treat of the Diseases of women.

Of the Convulsive State of fever

Fevers from all their Causes are some-times thrown upon the muscles, and thus bring on general and partial Convulsions. Children are most subject to them, but they sometimes occur in Adults in malignant fevers. The Tetanus is now & then a symptom of primary fevers. Dr Jno Hunter says it often accompanies the Bilious fevers of Jamaica. Mr and. Ellicott informed me that he had once seen it accompany the Autumnal fever of our ~~Country~~ Country in a Company of Surveyors in the ~~woods~~ frontiers of

Pennsylvania. I have seen several instances of it in this City. The Epilepsy ~~itself~~ is sometimes a Symptom of fever, that is ~~persons subject to it have more~~ Convulsions are expected in its successive stages, for in this only, Epilepsy differs from the common convulsions of fevers. There is sometimes such a predisposition ~~of~~ to convulsive motions in fevers that the least noise, or the slightest motion, or even the touch of a hand excites them. I attended a Capt: Taylor in the yellow fever of 1798 who was convulsed, but without the loss of his reason if he only turned his head round to look at one when ~~he~~ I entered his door. His ~~was~~ muscles were composed only

when he lay on his back with his arms by his sides more like a Corpse, than a sick man. In the same year I attended a young woman who was convulsed in the same way by the opening of a Door, by my taking hold of her Arm to feel her pulse, and even by the sound of my Voice when I spoke to her.

I exclude from the convulsive state of fever, the Convulsions which often occur in the Close of fevers of all kinds, especially such as affect the brain.

The Remedies for this state of fever should be regulated by the state of the pulse, and the character of the fever of which the Convulsions are a Symptom. With these remedies should be combined Asafoetida,

V Dr Sydenham and Dr Willis describe a fever in the year 1676 in which this Symptom generally attended.

Oil of amber, Laudanum & such other Medicines as are usually employed in nervous-cular diseases.

Of the Hysterical & Hypocondriacal States of fever.

Symptoms of both these states of ~~fever~~ the nervous system often blend themselves with fever. In the Hippocondriacal, the blood vessels of the brain ~~are~~ as well as the nerves are affected, and the patient labours under a constant fear of death ~~the~~ accompanied with erroneous ideas of his Disease and danger. In the hysterical state of fever, the nerves are affected with preternatural mobility, ~~and~~ which discovers itself in tears, pale Urine, and globus and clavis hystericus.

The Remedies for this state of fever should be the same as for the fever with

which hysterical Symptoms blend them=
=selves. With these should be combined
the usual remedies for Hysteria.

Great Care should be taken not to be
seduced by the Symptoms of Hysteria when
they blend themselves with fever. This cau=
=tion will be the more necessary from their
predominance in apparent force, & in
Number, over the common Symptoms of
fever. The pulse, the season, and the reign=
=ing Epidemic should be our Guides in all
such complicated fevers.

I was once called to a lady in this city
in consultation with a physician of some
note ~~in this~~ during the prevalence of the yellow
fever of 1798. ~~He introduced the~~ She had been
subject to the hysteria, and hysterical Symp=
=toms predominated in her case. Her
physician had prescribed Asafetida only

y

for her. I perceived at once that her hysterical symptoms were excited by the prevailing epidemic, and advised copious bleeding and purging in her case. Her disease was rendered more dangerous and tedious by the loss of a day in which she took nothing but medicines for Hysteria. Thirteen bleedings were necessary to cure her. The first physician was a man of knowledge, but so prejudiced upon the subject of the yellow fever, that with the eyes of an argus he could not have seen it unless he could distinctly trace it to an West India ship, or to some source of supposed contagion.

v They are sometimes the effects of the heating regimen. They have lapsed within the last twenty or thirty years in consequence of cordials & stimulants having yielded to cool air & depleting remedies in the treat=ment of fevers.

Of the Cutaneous State of fevers

This State of fever is distinguished from the eruptive, by the eruptions being fugitive, partial, attended with itching, or great heat upon the Skin. They are sometimes elevated above the Skin in which case, they are called nettle rash - sometimes they appear ~~appear in water~~ in small pimples when they are called prickly heat, and now and there they appear in small pustles resembling the small pox.

The Remedies for this state of fever are the same ~~for~~ as for the fevers of which the eruptions are Symptoms. It will be unsafe to use repellents to the eruptions. They lessen the danger of all fevers.

I have suspected the Leprosy to be extravated form of ~~fever~~ malignant fever. It prevailed formerly in Countries subject to the plague, and has disappeared with it. ~~But more of this hereafter.~~ It still prevails

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2 in Egypt, and what is very remarkable the plague seldom prevails where that foul eruption upon the skin is common. It appears to be a fever suffocated in the skin. But more of this hereafter.